IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph on page 23, lines 12 to 27, with the following:

Lipids, including phospholipids, from both natural, and synthetic sources are particularly compatible with the present invention and may be used in varying concentrations to form the structural matrix. Generally, compatible lipids comprise those that have a gel to liquid crystal phase transition greater than about 40° C. Preferably, the incorporated lipids are relatively long chain (i.e. C_{16}-C_{22}) saturated lipids and more preferably comprise phospholipids. Exemplary phospholipids useful in the disclosed stabilized preparations comprise egg phosphatidylcholine, dilauroylphosphatidylcholine, ~~dioleoylphosphatidylcholine~~ dioleoylphosphatidylcholine, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, disteroylphosphatidylcholine, short-chain phosphatidylcholines, phosphatidylethanolamine, ~~dioleylphosphatidylethanolamine~~ dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylinositol, glycolipids, ganglioside GM1, sphingomyelin, phosphatidic acid, cardiolipin; lipids bearing polymer chains such as, polyethylene glycol, chitin, hyaluronic acid, or polyvinylpyrrolidone; lipids bearing sulfonated mono-, di-, and polysaccharides; fatty acids such as palmitic acid, stearic acid, and oleic acid; cholesterol, cholesterol esters, and cholesterol hemisuccinate. Due to their excellent biocompatibility characteristics, phospholipids and combinations of phospholipids and poloxamers are particularly suitable for use in the stabilized dispersions disclosed herein.

Please replace the paragraph on page 23, lines 28 through page 24, lines 1-7, with the following:

Compatible nonionic detergents comprise: sorbitan esters including sorbitan trioleate (~~Span® 85~~ SPAN ® 85 [2-(4-hydroxy-3-octadec-9-enoyloxy-oxolan-2-yl)-2-octadec-9 enoyloxy-ethyl) octadec-9-enoate - $C_{60}H_{108}O_8$]), sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, oleyl polyoxyethylene (2) ether, stearyl polyoxyethylene (2) ether, lauryl polyoxyethylene (4) ether, glycerol esters, and sucrose esters. Other suitable nonionic detergents can be easily identified using McCutcheon's Emulsifiers and Detergents (McPublishing Co., Glen Rock, N.J.) which is incorporated herein in its entirety. Preferred block copolymers include diblock and triblock copolymers of polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene, including poloxamer 188 (~~Pluronic®~~ PLURONIC® [methyloxirane - $C_5H_{10}O_2$] F-68 (a mixture of polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene)), poloxamer 407 (~~Pluronic®~~ PLURONIC® F-127), and poloxamer 338. Ionic surfactants such as sodium sulfosuccinate, and fatty acid soaps may also be utilized. In preferred embodiments, the microstructures may comprise oleic acid or its alkali salt.

Please replace the paragraph on page 35, lines 17-26, with the following:

In selected embodiments an oil-in-water emulsion is then formed in a separate vessel. The oil employed is preferably a fluorocarbon (e.g., perfluorooctyl bromide, perfluorodecalin) which is emulsified using a surfactant such as a long chain saturated phospholipid. For example, one gram of phospholipid may be homogenized in 150 g hot distilled water (e.g., 60° C.) using a suitable high shear mechanical mixer (e.g., ~~Ultra-Turrax~~ ULTRA-TURRAX™, [a shear mixing instrument], model T-25 mixer) at 8000 rpm for 2 to 5 minutes. Typically 5 to 25 g of fluorocarbon is added dropwise to the dispersed surfactant solution while mixing. The resulting perfluorocarbon in water emulsion is then processed using a high pressure homogenizer to reduce the particle size. Typically the emulsion is processed at 12,000 to 18,000 psi, 5 discrete passes and kept at 50 to 80° C.

Please replace the paragraph on page 41, lines 22 through page 42, lines 1-2, with the following:

The canisters generally comprise a container or reservoir capable of withstanding the vapor pressure of the propellant used such as, a plastic or plastic-coated glass bottle, or preferably, a metal can or, for example, an aluminum can which may optionally be anodized, lacquer-coated and/or plastic-coated, wherein the container is closed with a metering valve. The metering valves are designed to deliver a metered amount of the formulation per actuation. The valves incorporate a gasket to prevent leakage of propellant through the valve. The gasket may comprise any suitable elastomeric material such as, for example, low density polyethylene, chlorobutyl, black and white butadiene-acrylonitrile rubbers, butyl rubber and neoprene. Suitable valves are commercially available from manufacturers well known in the aerosol industry, for example, from Valois, France (e.g. DFIO, DF30, DF 31/50 ACT, DF60), Bespak plc, LTK (e.g. BK300, BK356) and 3M-Neotechnic Ltd., LIK (e.g. ~~Spraymiser~~ SPRAYMISER™, a heribicide applicator).

Please replace Table II on page 52 with the following:

TABLE II

Albuterol MDI's				
	MMAD (GSD)	Throat Deposition, µg	Fine Particle Fraction, %	Fine Particle Dose, µg
Proventil® [Albuterol], HFA (3M Pharm.) 108 µg dose	2.6 ± 0.1 (2.1 ± 0.3)	50.5	49.0 ± 0.7	48.5 ± 0.7
Ventolin® [Albuterol], CFC (Glaxo Welcome) 108 µg dose	2.2 ± 0.2 (1.9 ± 0.3)	58.9	43.5 ± 2.6	45.3 ± 3.3
Perforated Microstructures, HFA (Alliance Pharm.) 60 µg dose	3.1 ± 0.2 (1.7 ± 0.01)	14.9	49.0 ± 0.6	57.1 ± 05.7

Please replace Table IV on page 53 with the following:

TABLE IV

Cromolyn Sodium MDI's				
	MMAD (GSD)	Throat Deposition, µg	Fine Particle Fraction, %	Fine Particle Dose, µg
Intal® [$C_{23}H_{16}O_{11}$], CFC (n=4) (Rhone Poulenc) 800 µg dose	4.7 ± 0.5 (1.9 ± 0.06)	629	24.3 ± 2.1	202 ± 27
Spray dried hollow porous powder, HFA (Alliance) (n=3) 300 µg dose	3.4 ± 0.2 (2.0 ± 0.3)	97	67.3 ± 5.5	200 ± 11

Please replace Table V on page 54 with the following:

TABLE V

Beclomethasone Dipropionate MDI's				
	MMAD (GSD)	Throat Deposition, µg	Fine Particle Fraction, %	Fine Particle Dose, µg
Vanceril® [$C_{28}H_{37}ClO_7$], CFC (n=4) (Schering) 42 µg dose	3.47 (2.29)	32	35 ± 2.1	17 ± 1.2
Perforated Microstructures, HFA (n=4) (Alliance) 28 µg dose	3.75 (1.9)	12	56.3	16 ± 0.7

Please replace Table VI on page 55 with the following:

TABLE VI

Throat Respirable Particle					
	MMAD µg	Device, µg	Throat Deposition µg	Respirable Fraction, %	Fine Particle Dose µg
Azmacort®, [triamcinolone acetonide] CFC (Rhone-Poulenc) 200 µg dose, (n = 4)	6.0	133	42	11.5 ± 23	23
Perforated microstructures, HFA 50 µg dose, (Alliance) (n = 4)	3.4	13	15	45.3 ± 23	23